| Franchise area | Current PEG annual funding (excluding franchise fees)* | PEG annual funding under HR 5252 and SB 2686 (1% of gross revenues) | PEG annual funding loss under HR 5252 and SB 2686 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington, DC: | | | |
| Washington, DC | $2,160,000 | 1,080,000 | 1,080,000 (50%) |
| Oregon: | | | |
| Portland | $3,000,000 (3% of gross revenues) | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 (67%) |
| Multnomah County | $561,000 (3% of gross revenues) | 187,000 | 374,000 (67%) |
| Salem | $400,000 (1.5% of gross revenues) | 265,000 | 135,000 (34%) |
| McMinnville | $73,297 ($1.00 per subscriber per month) | 43,215 | 30,082 (41%) |
| Virginia: | | | |
| Fairfax County | $4,500,000 (3% of gross revenues) | 1,500,000 | 3,000,000 (67%) |
| Arlington County | $1,439,000 ($855,000/year; plus $584,000 in 2005—1% of gross revenues) | 591,500 | 847,500 (59%) |
| Arizona: | | | |
| Tucson | $1,500,000 ($1.35 per subscriber per month) | 700,000 | 800,000 (53%) |
| Michigan: | | | |
| Bloomfield Township | $313,243 (3% of gross revenues plus $33,500 annual grant) | 97,910 | 215,333 (69%) |
| California: | | | |
| Santa Maria & Lompoc | $464,000 ($395,000 in 2005; plus allocation of $69,000/year, from $828,000 initial grant). | 142,200 | 321,800 (69%) |
| Glendale | $613,333 ($600,000 in 2005; plus allocation of $13,333/year, from $200,000 initial grant). | 300,000 | 313,333 (51%) |
| Ventura | $350,292 ($263,625 in 2005; plus allocation of $86,667/year from $1,040,000 in Yrs. 1–3 grants). | 146,050 | 204,242 (58%) |
| Gilroy, Hollister, San Juan Bautista | $259,471 ($189,471 in 2005; plus allocation of $70,000/year, from $700,000 initial grant). | 63,157 | 196,314 (76%) |
| Monterey | $231,622 ($151,622 in 2005; plus allocation of $80,000/year, from $800,000 initial grant). | 68,571 | 163,051 (70%) |
| Palo Alto, East Palo Alto, Menlo Park, Atherton | $304,295 (88 cents per subscriber per month) | 163,902 | 140,393 (46%) |
| Humboldt County, Eureka, Arcata, Fortuna, Ferndale, Blue Lake, Rio Dell | $293,750 ($200,000/year; plus allocation of $93,750/year, from $750,000 in Yrs. 1–2 grants). | 180,000 | 113,750 (39%) |
| Oceanside | $487,333 ($214,000 in 2005; plus allocation of $273,333/year from $4,100,000 in Yrs. 1–3 grants). | 389,538 | 97,795 (20%) |
| Santa Rosa | $316,667 ($150,000/year; plus allocation of $166,667/year, from $2,500,000 in other grants during franchise term). | 260,000 | 56,667 (18%) |
| Monrovia | $83,000 ($46,000 plus 1% of gross revenues) | 37,000 | 46,000 (55%) |
| Lawndale | $60,000 (2% of gross revenues) | 30,000 | 30,000 (50%) |
| Ohio: | | | |
| Cincinnati | $756,000 ($0.96 per subscriber per month) | 497,956 | 258,044 (34%) |
| Forest Park, Greenhills, Springfield Township | $161,665 ($1.06 per subscriber per month) | 118,682 | 42,983 (27%) |
| Wisconsin: | | | |
| West Allis | $200,000 (annual grant) | 104,400 | 95,600 (48%) |
| River Falls | $44,500 ($1.32 per subscriber per month) | 15,790 | 28,710 (65%) |
| Madison | $388,000 ($0.60 per subscriber per month) | 360,000 | 28,000 (7%) |
| Illinois: | | | |
| Urbana | $162,536 (2% of gross revenues) | 81,268 | 81,268 (50%) |
| Kansas: | | | |
| Salina | $135,000 (70 cents per subscriber per month) | 95,549 | 39,451 (29%) |

[1] Massachusetts State law currently provides that any funding above the state mandated fees be spent on communications operations including PEG, I-Net and others. This chart anticipates state law changing to allow franchise fees to be used for other purposes.

* In addition to the annual PEG support funding described in this chart, other PEG and in-kind services resources are often provided by cable companies that serve these communities, including connections for program origination from multiple locations, free cable modem service, promotional assistance (e.g., ad avails, program listings on TV Guide channel, annual bill-stuffers), Institutional Networks, etc.

## RECOGNIZING AARON SCOTT McRUER FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

### HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 9, 2006*

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Aaron Scott McRuer, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 314, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Aaron has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Aaron has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Aaron Scott McRuer for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

## THE ROLE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN GLOBAL ECONOMICS

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 9, 2006*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the issue of third world debt relief for the RECORD. In the article, Can Developing Countries Be Financial Saviors of Rich Nations?, published in Volume XXIV No. 1230 (May 24–30, 2006) issue of The New York CaribNews, Mr. Tony Best cites Dr. Jeremy Siegel, a professor of the Wharton School of Business. Addressing the possibility that the baby boomers' selling their savings stock and bonds would lead to a weakening of the assets of the rich nations, Dr. Siegel claims that the best solution is to allow investors from developing countries to buy up these excess stocks to maintain the market prices. Mr. Best asserts that some of "the highest growth rates in dollar terms in market capitalization was in the emerging markets" of Macedonia, West Bank and Gaza, Fiji, Nigeria, Jamaica, Botswana, Trinidad and Tobago, India, Kenya, Bermuda and Tanzania. As Mr. Best claims, if the global market is integrated so that "the selling of assets from the old in the rich world to the young in the developing world is no more difficult than today's sales of assets by elderly folks," America's trade deficits in the developing world would not be a cause for concern. The increasing investments in American from the growing markets would be balanced by the existing trade deficits and debts owed by the developing countries to the U.S.

[From the New York CaribNews, May 24–30, 2006]

CAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BE FINANCIAL SAVIORS OF RICH NATIONS?

(By Tony Best)

It may not be a case of reverse Robin Hood, meaning stealing from the poor and giving it to the rich. But investors and stock markets in relatively poor nations of the Caribbean and Africa may in the long run be the next financial saviors of future prosperity in the world's wealthiest nations. Add Asia, Latin America and the Middle East to that list and the prospects would become clear, very clear.

So, while people in G–8 nations and their affluent neighbors may not steal from such developing and relatively poor nations as Jamaica, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Uzbekistan, Nigeria, Botswana, Pakistan, Swaziland, Bermuda, Jordan and at least 40 other emerging markets, some economists in the U.S., Britain and elsewhere in the developed world are offering a bit of advice: keep your eyes on these economies because they are poised to help make up the shortfall of buyers of assets in the rich world.

One such economist is Dr. Jeremy Siegel, a professor at the prestigious Wharton School of Business in the U.S. He believes that with many baby boomers in North America and Europe, persons born between 1946–64, getting ready or planning their retirement, they may sell off their stocks and bonds in large quantities to finance their retirement and that in turn can create a huge gap in the assets of rich nations.

"The sale of these assets will lead to a sharp fall in prices, because there are too few people in the smaller generations that followed the boomers to buy all of those assets at today's prices," stated The Economist as it explained Siegel's theory.

The upshot: unless the baby-boomers delay their retirement, they could "see their standard of living in retirement halved, relative to their final year of work," the Economist added. Siegel warns a huge sell-off of stocks and bonds by the baby-boomers can trigger a 40–50 percent fall in stock prices with a smaller pool of investors coming along in the rich countries to take up the financial slack. That's where the developing countries may come in, goes the argument. Some figures tell an interesting story.

Although the top 10 stock markets in terms of capitalization are in the U.S., Japan, U.K., France, Germany, Canada, Spain, Switzerland, Hong Kong and China in that order, some of the highest growth rates in market capitalization in dollar terms between 1983–2003 were in emerging market. Macedonia, West Bank and Gaza, Fiji, Nigeria, Jamaica, Botswana, Trinidad and Tobago, India, Kenya, Bermuda and Tanzania are on that list. For instance, Fiji's growth was put at 760 percent; Jamaica's 297 percent; Trinidad and Tobago's 170 percent and Bermuda 92 percent.

When it came to the highest growth in value traded between 1998–2003, Zimbabwe, Jordan, Jamaica, Israel, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, Barbados, Malaysia, South Africa, and Sri Lanka were listed among the 44 nations with the best performance. For instance while Zimbabwe had growth of 623 percent; Jamaica 507; percent Trinidad and Tobago 128 percent; Barbados 121 percent; and South Africa 76 percent; Germany's pace of expansion was 51 percent and Canada's 42 percent.

Of course, it would take decades before those countries have the financial power to fill the financial gap but then who would have predicted in 1980 that China, India and Dubai would have become such economic giants as to drive fear in the hearts of protectionist lawmakers on Capitol Hill in Washington who worry about their ability to buy U.S. companies. Dr. Siegel is writing a new book called, ''The Global Solution,'' and in it he is insisting that by the middle of the 21st century most multinational companies must find new investors outside of North America, Europe and Japan.

''The challenge is to integrate global markets so that selling assets from the old in the rich world to the young in developing countries is no harder, no more unusual, than today's sales of assets by elderly folks,'' stated The Economist. ''From this perspective, America's external deficits, particularly with some developing countries may be both long-lasting and nothing to worry about.'' It goes without saying that investors in developing countries shouldn't forget that protectionist tendencies in the rich nations are alive and well and can retard growth.

## TRIBUTE TO MR. BEN F. PARMER

### HON. MARILYN N. MUSGRAVE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 9, 2006*

Mrs. MUSGRAVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Ben F. Parmer. Mr. Parmer was a dear man who I admired greatly, and I am proud to stand before you today to honor his memory and deeds. "Uncle Ben," as he was fondly known, was a lifelong resident of Burlington, Colorado, and throughout his lifetime the people of Kit Carson County were truly blessed to have known him.

Ben married his lovely wife Mildred in 1937. Both he and Mildred had a strong faith and deep love for each other. Through hard times and raising children they never lost sight of their faith. Ben and Mildred had three beautiful children: Paul who preceded Ben in death, and his beautiful daughters Tony and Judy. Their devoted children were always extremely proud of their parents. Ben and Mildred celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary just a few months before Mildred's passing.

During their marriage, Ben was a farmer, rancher, and a man of strong conviction. As a farmer Ben was successful, and as a rancher he was well known for the excellence of his white-faced Herefords. He also raised hogs and on occasion, sheep. Every success that Ben had from his family to his business dealings showed the conviction to do what was right and to do it right the first time.

Ben's philanthropic efforts did not go unnoticed by his community. The park in the city of Burlington hosts his name and the "Golden Wheat Award" that was given in recognition for his service and involvement with the Kit Carson County Memorial Hospital. It is said that Ben spent many hours comforting the patients and sharing the Word of the Lord. The Kit Carson Memorial Hospital was not the only place that Ben was able to minister; it is quite notable that the only State he did not minister in was the State of Vermont.

Ben was a man of courage and strength and admired by those around him. He was undaunted by doubt and his faith always prevailed. Ben F. Parmer was a loving husband, wonderful father, a man of incredible faith and integrity. He is deeply missed by his family and community. It was an honor to not only know him and attend his church and receive his teaching, but to have represented him in the U.S. Congress.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 2007 (H.R. 5386)

### HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 9, 2006*

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2007, H.R. 5386. As a vigorous supporter of our national parks and natural resources, I object to this bill's dangerous cuts and I regret the message of waning support for our natural treasures that it sends to the youngest generation of Americans.

H.R. 5386 provides $25.9 billion for federal agencies including the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This bill represents a $145 million cut from the funding level enacted for fiscal year 2006. It eliminates the successful and popular state matching grants, which are delivered through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It cuts $200 million in federal assistance to the clean water activities of states—over the last 3 years, the Clean Water Fund has been cut by 50 percent, or over $660 million.

H.R. 5386 also cuts $100 million from the National Park Service's budget at a time when parks are struggling to cope with past reductions. The number of rangers in Yosemite National Park has fallen from 45 to 8 over the past 5 years. These dramatic reductions make it impossible for the remaining rangers to fulfill their vital and far reaching duties, which include educational programming, ensuring safety and security and management of historical, cultural and natural resources. Visitors to America's National Parks this summer are saddened to see that Congress has made America's cherished park ranger the most recent addition to the endangered species list. ABC news reports that the number of rangers has dwindled to a point where visitors are now seen photographing them.

In reality, these cuts represent a pattern of calculated disinvestment in the agencies and programs that exist to protect the health of our communities and safeguard our natural resources for future generations. Year after year of cuts to environmental and natural resource spending are seriously eroding the ability of these agencies to improve our air and water quality and to protect and restore our wildlife and natural spaces.

The Bush administration and the Republican leadership in Congress are choosing to mortgage America's natural resource legacy to pay for the spiraling costs of the Iraq war and the unconscionable tax cuts to the wealthiest in our society. These decisions do not reflect my priorities or the priorities of my constituents in Minnesota.

Ijoin the National Audubon Society, National Parks Conservation Association and many other conservation organizations in opposing H.R. 5386 as insufficient, unsustainable and unacceptable.

## RECOGNIZING BOBBY MORROW

### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 9, 2006*

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Bobby Morrow, of South Texas, and to celebrate the 50th anniversary of his shattering Jesse Owens' 20-year-old record in the 200-meter dash to gain the title of world's fastest person in 1956. Mr. Morrow is a legendary athlete and hero to people all over South Texas and the country.

As a native of South Texas, Bobby Morrow began his long and distinguished track career at San Benito High School in San Benito, Texas. There Mr. Morrow won a state championship in the 100-meter dash. His high school success soon brought many offers from universities to run track in college. Bobby Morrow chose Abilene Christian College (now University) to pursue his dreams of racing.

Bobby Morrow honed his lightning starts and sharpened his skills to dominate the 100- and 200-meter dashes in the 1950s. In 1955, Mr. Morrow won the AAU national title in the 100-meter dash. The next year, in 1956, he successfully defended his 200-meter title and added an AAU championship in the 200-meter dash.

Bobby Morrow continued his excellence at the amateur level, capped off by qualifying for the 1956 Melbourne Olympics, joining an American team with an established pedigree. During those 1956 Olympic Games, Morrow achieved legendary status, becoming the first person since Jesse Owens to win gold in the 100- and 200-meter races. He then won a third gold medal while anchoring the United States' worldrecord-setting 400-meter relay team.

During the 1956 Olympic games, Morrow not only won gold medals, but he won them in record breaking fashion. Morrow gained the title of "world's fastest person" by breaking Jesse Owens 200-meter world-record time that had stood for 20 years.